MONDAY, MARCH 11,

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

- OF -

MADAME PHELPS The Madame has just returned from a three weeks' visit to the fashion centers of the East, where she has been inspecting and securing for you the newest creations of the foremost modistes which embody the most recent and most exquisite Paris and New York dressmaking thoughts.

Appointments for Madame Hodges whose department will open Wednesday, March 13, can be booked now.

DRESS GOODS About Dress Goods. Every new effect will be seen here in the latest weaves and colors. Many of these exclusive to us.

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MONDAY WINDOW BARGAINS

THIS MONDAY IN ONE WINDOW. 150 Rugs, made up from Body Brussels, Axminster, and Wilton Velvet Carpet, from 11/4 to 11/2 yards square, choice each at

200 jar mats, of Linoleum, Tile and Mosiac pattern, (buy one and save your hundreddollar Carpet, for 23c. 300 Cocoa Mats-you need 'em this spring weather-each at 37c.

500 pitchers, in size from a small "Creamer" to the largest Water Pitcher, each at from 29c to 66c. This includes the famous "Blue Flemish Beauty" at 39c.

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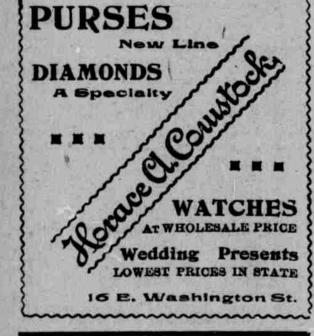
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ITS WORK AT AN END

THE FIFTY-NINTH GENERAL ASSEM-BLY ABOUT TO EXPIRE.

County Assessors, County Superintendents and Lake Superior Court Bills Passed Over Vetoes.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL

AN INCREASE OF ABOUT \$25,000 IN THE ORIGINAL MEASURE.

Committee's Report Adopted-Important Bills Passed on the Last Day of the Session.

The work of the Fifty-ninth General Assembly is practically closed and on Monday both houses will adjourn, after waiting to act on any vetoes the Governor may send to them. The Governor has but one distinctively political measure in his hands and that is the one ousting Custodian Tim Griffin of the Statehouse. It is claimed by some of the Democratic officials at the Statehouse that the Governor can hold this bill until five minutes of 12 Monday night and then return it to the House, allowing no time for the branches to pass it over his objections. It has been further claimed that engineer Mike Cain, the official bartender at the Statehouse, whom seven Republican Senators determined to retain, will refuse to turn back the hands of the electric clocks. On the other hand, friends of the Governor say he will not resort to such picayunish methods.

The benevolent institutions bill is still in the hands of the Governor and there is some speculation as to what action he will take with it. Some Republicans have been sanguine that he would sign it, but this belief is not generally shared. If he vetoes it, it will be passed by both houses Monday.

The appropriation bill was finally agreed to last night at 7 o'clock, after a joint conference committee had worked on it several hours and only in a few instances did the House recede from its bill. When the bill came into the House from the Senate with amendments, Mr. Allen, chairman of the committee on ways and means, moved to reject all amendments and the Chair immediately appointed Mr. Allen and Mr. Robinson as members of a joint conference committee. Messrs. Haggard, and Newby were chosen for a like service

from the Senate by President Nye. As a result of the conference the apthe Insane was raised from \$234,000 to \$240,-000, a compromise, and the State Prison North appropriation was made \$100,000 instead of \$95,000. The Knightstown Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home was allowed \$6,000 for the purchase of farm lands, \$1,000 was given to the industrial department the State Institution for

was given to the industrial department of the State Institution for the Blind, and Reporter Moon, of the Supreme Court, was allowed \$900 expenses in making up Supreme Court reports. Reuben Maine was granted \$1,900 on an old claim for furnishing supplies to the Prison South. Altogether, about \$25,000 for the two fiscal years is added to the House appropriation bill. In both houses the report of the conference committee was accepted by unanimous votes.

The Governor sent four vetoes to the Assembly during the day, and the four accompanying bills were promptly passed over the veto. One of these bills related to the limiting of services of county assessors, the other to the creation of the Lake, Porter and LaPorte counties Superior Court and the others to the election of county superintendents by township trustees in September instead of June and the Jackson county seat removal. The Senate also passed the congressional apportionment bill over the executive objections, the House having taken a like action before.

Several important bills that were expected to pass have died, some having passed one or the other of the branches. The Boardman bill, taxing the street railroads of Indianapolis for the benefit of a park fund, was consigned to oblivion in the Senate.

The bill correcting the fee and salary act of 1891 did not get through the Senate, and several of the Senators who voted against it are the same men who voted to retain Mike Cain and who were absent when

against it are the same men who voted to retain Mike Cain and who were absent when the metropolitan police bill failed to get over the veto.

LIMITING COUNTY ASSESSORS.

Both Houses Pass the Bill Over the Executive Veto. The bill limiting the services of county assessors to a certain number of days in a year was passed over the Governor's veto by strict party vote in both houses. The following are the Governor's objec-

"I herewith return Senate bill No. 158 with the following objections: This bill will seriously affect the usefulness, almost practically abolish, the office of county assessor. This office has been a very necessary part in carrying out and making effective the provisions of our tax law, and his services cannot well be dispensed with. "His time is fully occupied during the first four months, March 14 to July 20, of the taxing year, in supervising assessments first four months, March 14 to July 20, of the taxing year, in supervising assessments by township assessors of real and personal property and inspecting all lists returned by them, together with his duties as chairman of the county board of review. His compensation or salary should not depend wholly upon the amount of omitted property he may be able to place on the duplicate, as required by Section 3 of this bill. Any measure changing or conflicting with our present admirable and equitable tax laws should be most carefully considered. This bill would interfere and conflict with the provisions of House bill No. 341, enacted this present session."

LAKE SUPERIOR COURT. Bill Has a Close Call in Getting Over

the Veto. There was an active lobbying on the floor of the House just after the Governor's veto of the Lake. Porter and LaPorte Superior Court bill, and Mr. Dinwiddle felt constrained to ask the Chair to enforce the Willoughby rule against lobbying on the floor. The Governor's reasons for vetoing the bill are as

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follows:

"House bill No. 128 contains such a novel and wide departure from the generally understood, although it may be unwritten, law of the State, that I have been unable to persuade myself to approve it. This bill proposes to create a Superior Court for the counties of Lake, Porter and LaPorte, with the provision that such court may be held at other places in Lake and LaPorte counties than at the established county seats. To this court is given concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in all cases, 'except actions in which the title to real estate shall be involved,' and general probate affairs. Full concurrent jurisdiction is especially given in all criminal actions or cases. Never in the history of the State have courts of this character been established to be held at other places than at the recognized county seats.

this character been established to be held at other places than at the recognized county seats.

"This it is to be feared will be establishing a dangerous precedent, leading to conditions and results not to the best interest of the citizens of the State. The provisions of this bill could be extended to other towns of four thousand inhabitants in other counties of the State. Creating two or more courts of almost like character and powers at different places in a county is apt to bring confusion and distress.

"The new courts so established may in the end mean a courthouse and jails, entailing expense and contentions that would be mischievous, harassing and injurious to the citizens of such counties. It may be that the circuits in these counties should have relief, and that many citizens are put to inconvenience in attending court. To all litigants there is inconvenience, discomfort and distress in attending court, wherever situated, and the new court established at other points than at the county seat would bring the same distress to those who are compelled to attend. I cannot but believe the bill to be a dangerous one, and therefore return it without my approval."

Mr. Culbert sought to execute a coup de grace by proclaiming the measure a party one, and charging the Democrats with having decided in caucus to oppose it. The bill had a close call, it failing of a constitutional majority till Mr. Williams, of Posey, changed his yote from he to aye. The

lobbyists had shown unusual and brazen activity on the floor. Several more changed their votes and the measure was thus carried over the Governor's objections by a 53 to 21 vote. The ayes and noes:

Ayes—Adams of Parke, Allen, Barber, Binkley, Blakely, Boardman, Bohannon, Booher, Cardwill, Coates, Crozier, Culbert, Davis, Fowler, Gaither, Garriott, Gibson, Gregg, Griffin, Hesler, Higbee, Holloway, Jackson, Kamp, Kelley, Leedy, Loyd, Longwell, Loring, McCaskey, McGregor, McIntosh, Miller, Moore, O'Brien, Pettit, Poindexter, Remy, Robinson, Ross, Simons, Smith of Huntington, Smith of Tipton, Spaulding, Spitler, Stakebake, Stetler, Stewart, Stutesman, Vonnegut, Williams, Willoughby, Adams of Marion—Total, 52.

Noes—Allison, Blue, Bobilya, Dalman, Dinwiddie, Duncan, Feist, Hanna, Harrison of Shelby, Howe, Hundley, Hunt, Hunter, Kell, Laidlow, Lambert, McBeth, McGeath, McCrea, Newhouse, Nicholson, Porter, Remington, Stotsenberg, Swope, Thomas, Welch, Willis and Woodruff—Total, 21.

BILLS FOR THE GOVERNOR.

House Passes a Large Number of the Senate Measures. The Fort Wayne charter amendment had lots of trouble. Mr. Bobilya fought vigorously for the life of this amendment, which permits appeals from the Board of Works in street opening cases. The bill was recalled from the Senate after it had passed the House and an amendment offered, making the appeal to the Common Council. As amended, the bill again passed the House, this time unanimously. The following gives the votes on bills considered

by the House in the afternoon Senate bill 118—Providing for special verdict and findings. Compels juries to answer interrogatories according to the evidence. Prevents the practice of railroad attorneys from obtaining special verdicts. Ayes, 59; noes, 11.

Senate Bill 419—Compelling juror commissioners to draw names of jurors in a public office in the presence of the public. Ayes, 67; noes, 3. Ayes, 67; noes, 3.
Senate Bill 373—Legalizing incorporation of Warren, Huntington county. Ayes, 72.
Senate Bill 97—Establishing a meridian e in all counties to be ascertained by county surveyors, Ayes, 59; nocs, 19. Senate Bill 420—Permitting German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Indianapolis, to become a stock company with capital stock of not less than \$100,000. Ayes,

72; noes, 3.

Senate Bill 379—Giving farmers ten years in which to pay for drainage improvement. Ayes, 39; noes, 29. Failed for want of constitutional majority.

Senate Bill 118—Applying the present law concerning water works in towns to cities. concerning water works in towns to cities, Ayes, 57; noes, 11.

House Bill 297—For the protection of fish. Ayes, 16; noes, 59. Defeated.

Senate Bill 177—Relating to summonses in certain civil cases. Ayes, 60; noes, 11.

Senate Bill 403—Prohibiting the sale of convict-made goods without first obtaining a license. Ayes, 61; noes, 7.

Senate Bill—Authorizing State officers to sell to the C., H. & D. Railroad Company a strip of ground one hundred feet in width adjacent to the grounds of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Ayes, 72; noes, 1.

Senate Bill 37—Modifying appeals to the Supreme Court in respect to names of defendants. Ayes, 62; noes, 5. Senate Bill 149—Permitting old soldiers to beddle without a license. Ayes, 64; noes, 15. Senate Bill 147—Concerning the duties of commissioners in vacating lands.

THE DOORS WERE LOCKED.

President Nye and a Doorkeeper

The steering committee of the Senate took decided steps yesterday to prevent the recurrence of another condition such as on Friday prevented the passage of the metropolitan police bill over the veto of the Governor. The plan adopted was to get the Senators inside and lock the doors. All went well until about 4 o'clock, when Senator Alexander erected his seven feet of stature to a question of personal privilege and demanded to know by what authority the doors had been locked. The persistency with which the Republicans had kept their forces massed and knocked out every veto that the Governor had sent in had puzzled and nettled the Democrats. Nobody had been refused ingress or egress through the north door, but the other two doors were locked. Nobody appeared to consider the matter seriously until Senator Alexander thought he saw an opportunity to score a point, and when he announced that the Senators were penned in, there was a general howl of indignation from the side of the

eral howl of indignation from the side of the minority.

Licutenant Governor Nye demanded to know if it was a fact that the doors had been locked and he was assured that it was a cold, bald-headed fact.

"Where is the doorkeeper," he thundered, "Send that doorkeeper to me. I am the presiding officer of this Senate and not another thing shall be done until the doors have been opened."

The doorkeeper was found, and the Lieutenant Governor demanded to know by whose authority the doors had been locked. "They were locked by my authority," replied the doorkeeper.

"Well go and unlock them," shouted the Lieutenant Governor. 'Will you do it or not, and the presiding officer savagely shook his mallet at the doorkeeper.

The latter expresses his willingness to comply with the order and all the doors were thrown open.

In the meantime all the measures that required to be passed, the Governor's veto were thrown open.

In the meantime all the measures that required to be passed, the Governor's veto to the contrary, notwithstanding, had been disposed of, and there was no further necessity to keep the doors locked. President Nye stated that he would like to be informed privately after the session adjourned who it was that gave the order to the doorkeeper and the manner of his saying it indicated that he meant to call the offender to account. The bills that were passed over the veto were the following:

The bill to redistrict the State for congressional purposes. ressional purposes.
The bill changing the time of the election of county superintendents.

The bill limiting the time that county assessors may be employed.

The bill creating a Superior Court for the counties of Lake, Porter and LaPorte.

ELECTING SUPERINTENDENTS. Incoming Republican Trustees Will

Have This Privilege. Immediately after adopting the Nicholson committee report the House proceeded to consider the veto of House Bill 303, which tendent by township trustees from June to September, thus giving the incoming Republican trustees apportunity to appoint the superintendents. The bill was passed over the veto by a strict party vote: Ayes, 68; noes, 14. The Schate also passed it on a strict political division. The Governor's objections were as follows:

"There are potent reasons why this change should not be made. Nearly all the schools of the State begin their term early in September, many on the first Monday of this month. It is one of the important duties of the superintendent to assist the township trustees in selecting and placing the teachers and starting the schools in their work

"The teachers' county institutes, which have become an important adjunct to our schools, are usually held throughout the State in the month of August. The new trustees coming into office, wholly inexperienced in their work, need the experiperienced in their work, need the experience of the trained superintendent at this time more than any other. To change the election of superintendents to so late a period as the first Monday in September will result in positive injury to the schools. If there is one thing more than another that should be held sacred from the baleful influences of partisan politics, that surely is out public schools."

SEYMOUR WINS BY A SCRATCH.

Vote on County Seat Bill on Governor's Veto Has 51 Ayes. Senator Wishard's bill, No. 308, providing that surety companies having not less than \$500,000 paid up capital stock shall have legal standing in the matter of furnishing bonds, was defeated in the House. It had been amended by Mr. Robinson's committee in material points, but the current was against it. It was defeated by 28 ayes to

Governor Matthews's veto of the Jackson county seat bill was read, and by motion of Mr. Robinson, who demanded at the same time the previous question, the House proceeded to vote to reconsider. Mr. Moore was up and aleri to sustain the veto, and made a customary Lick against the gag rule, but on a division the previous question was demanded. The House proceeded to vote amid silence, and with a number of persons following the roll call with printed blanks and pencift. Mr. Bohannon found it necessary to explain his vote in voting aye, Mr. Moore explained his vote in the negative, declaring that the bill was unconstitutional in three sections Mr. Hove ex-

plained his vote in the negative by declaring that God is his judge, and that he (Howe) votes only on a basis of justice, a lobbyist named Hodapp, of Seymour, to the contrary notwithstanding. It was singular that the bill passed over the veto by the same vote by which it was saved on first passage—a bare 51. Mr. Smith, of Tipton, voted no, having been recorded in the affirmative before. The vote was verified, and was found without mistakes. Mr. McBeth, who called the roll, passed his own name, and then quietly voted with the fifty, which caused Mr. Moore to wonder why it was his tally should have been one short. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Adams, Allen, Barber, Beeker,

vote was as follows:

Ayes — Adams, Allen, Barber, Beeker, Blakely, Boordman, Bohannou, Booker, Cardwill, Crozier, Culbert, Davis, Floyd, Fowler, Gaither, Gibson, Griffin, Hamrick, Harrison of Elkhart and Kosciusko, Hesler, Holloway, Jackson, Kamp, Lambert, Leedy, Loring, McBeth, McCaskey, McGregor, McIntosh, Miller, Newhouse, Nicholson, Pettit, Poindexter, Porter, Remy, Reynolds, Robinson, Simons, Spaulding, Spitler, Stotsenberg, Stutesman, Swope, Terhune, Van Arsdel, Vonnegut, Welch, Willoughby, Mr. Speaker—51.

Noes—Allison, Billingsly, Binkley, Blue, Speaker—51.

Noes—Allison, Billingsly, Binkley, Blue, Bobilya, Coates, Dalman, Dinwiddie, Duncan, Farrell, Feist, Garriott, Gregg, Grimes, Hanna, Harris, Harrison of Shelby, Higbee, Howe, Hundley, Hunt, Hunter, Kell, Kelley, Laidlow, McGeath, McCrea, Melendy, Moore, Remington, Ross, Smith of Tipton, Stakebake, Stetler, Stewart, Thomas, White, Williams, Willis, Wilson, Woodruff—41.

S. B. 313, increasing the pay of special judges called to preside on change of venue, was killed by ayes 11, noes 58.

S. B. 307, simplifying bills of complaint in lien suits so as to reduce costs, was passed—ayes, 58; noes, 10. -ayes, 58; noes, 10.

Senate concurrent resolution providing for arrangements by the Governor and certain State officers for a fitting observance in 1900 of the centennial of Indiana Territory, organized in 1800, was passed by a viva voce

S. B. 84, providing for the purchase of toll roads and for their maintenance, was called next. It failed, the vote being ayes 14, S. B. 54, Bozeman, amending the law so as to require reports to courts of bequests of endowments, etc., was passed—ayes 73,

nocs 2.

S. B. 250, Shiveley, authorizing township trustees to levy a tax to support a library when the library is donated and is worth \$25,000. This applies only to the city of Richmond, where private bequests have given the public a library worth \$60,000. The bill passed—69 ayes, 13 noes.

Senate Bill 338, McDonald, authorizing justices of the peace to issue search warrants for seines, etc., was passed—ayes 75, noes 5. Senate Bill 29, Kern, prescribing the du-ties of railroads in protecting the public at street crossings, passed—59 ayes, 15 noes.

DEFECT IN ROBY BILL.

Claimed that It Does Not Prohibit Winter Racing at All. The friends of the Roby Racing Association are claiming that by reason of ambiguities and omissions that the bill to suppress winter racing is inoperative. One point raised against Section 1, which prohibits racing between the 15th of November and the 15th of April of any year. The claim is that this does not prohibit winter racing but summer racing The claim against Section 2 is that it does not prohibit racing on the same track by different companies, and that by a duplication of companies racing on the same track can be continued indefinitely. It is difficult to tell what Section 4 does mean.

When inquiry was made at the office of the Governor it was found that the alleged weak points had been discussed, and that it had been decided that the bill would it had been decided that the bill would stand the test of the courts.

Ex-Judge Elliott, who was consulted relative to the drafting of the bill, states that the courts have held that a year is any period of twelve months, and that any honest court would so construe the language of the law. Attorney-general Ketcham also gives it as his opinion that the courts would construe the law to prohibit winter racing. The unfortunate construction of the law, however, leaves Roby ground to stand on and make a fight, and Roby is a good fighter.

THE BENEVOLENT BILL.

Governor and Senator Shively Have an Interview. Governor Matthews yesterday sent word to Senator Shiveley that he would like to see him. When the Senator appeared Gov. Matthews said he wanted to talk with him about the benevolent institutions bill. He said that the Legislature had not treated him right in this matter, and that it had forced upon him a bill which he did not believe he could sign. He would gladly have signed, he said, a bill provid-ing for boards of two members ing for boards of two members from each political party. Senator Shiveley then told the Governor that the bill was drafted on the principle for which he had been contending, and in which Republicans believe, namely, that the appointing power should be in the hands of the Governor, and that for him to refuse to sign it would surprise a great many persons who held him in high esteem for adherence to his principles at whatever cost to his personal comfort. To refuse to sign this bill would shatter the popular conception of him which is new so creditable.

It would simply mean, the Senator contended, that he (the Governor) preferred to desert the principle rather than to perform the duty of removing some Democratic trustee who has an influential following, in order to carry out the law. Senator Shive-

order to carry out the law. Senator Shive-ley spoke with some vigor, and when he related the interview to other Senators who were opposed to the caucus action, the lat-ter maintained that their course had been vindicated. NO PRIZE FIGHTING LAW. The Senate Refuses to Pass the Gov-

ernor's Measure. The Senate yesterday indefinitely postponed the bill for the re-enactment of the fee and salary bill law of '91, which passed the House, and wisch was recommended by Attorney-general Ketcham. The objection to the bill was that its enactment after that of the fee and salary bill passed the last week might have the effect to seriously com-

week might have the effect to seriously complicate matters.

The Senate also refused yesterday afternoon to suspend the rules and pass the Dinwiddie bill for the prevention of prize fighting. The bill has passed the House, and the Governor earnestly desired that it should become a law. It was at his request that the motion was made to suspend the rules. Private Secretary King was in the Senate chamber when the motion to suspend the rules was lost and made no effort to conceal his disgust. He said that the Governor would retaliate by refusing to act upon any more bills that came to him except those that were absolutely necessary. The Senate will probably pass the bill Monday. The Senate passed the following bills yes-House Bill 106—Providing for the publica-tion of the papers of the Academy of House Bill 630—Authorizing the issue of bonds to complete courthouses.

House Bill 521—Providing that members of the alumni of the State educational institutions may become members of the boards of trustees.

House Bill 648—Requiring companies that consolidate to file articles of association with the Secretary of State and pay the required fee.

An Expert's Demands. Mr. Remy has prepared for the House a report made by the expert employed by the Evansville hospital investigating committee. The expert shows that the books of the hospital are correct. He demanded \$277.70 for his services, including four days' hotel bill in Indianapolis and railroad fare between Evansville and this city. The committee will recommend that he be allowed

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